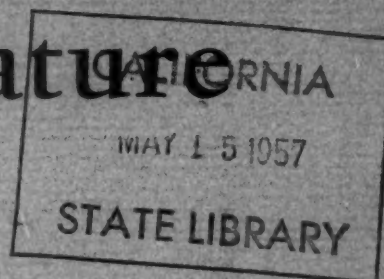


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Rehabilitation Literature

May, 1957
Vol. XVIII, No. 5



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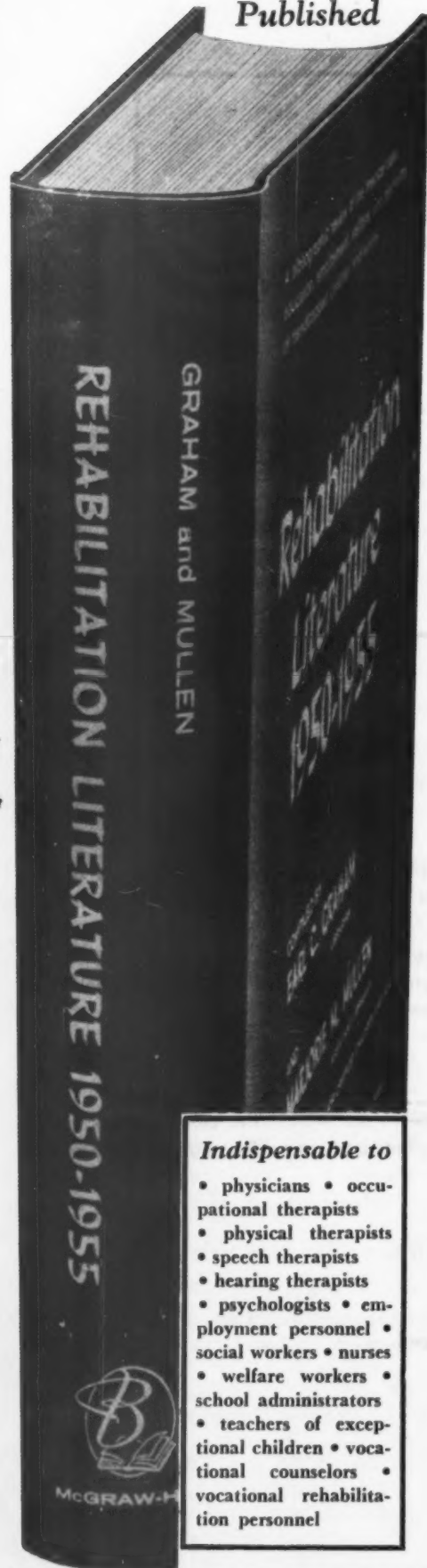
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May, 1957

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The monthly issues of the abstracting bulletin serve as a supplement to the reference book Rehabilitation Literature 1950-1955, compiled by Graham and Mullen, and published in 1956 by McGraw-Hill, New York.

ACCIDENTS (TRAFFIC)

567. New York University-Bellevue Medical Center

Medical aspects of motor vehicle accident prevention; (conference sponsored by) ... and the Center for Safety Education, New York University, May 23, 1956. N. Y. State J. Med. Dec. 15, 1956. 56:24:3853-3882. Reprint,

Contents of Symposium: Address of welcome, George E. Armstrong. - Legal aspects, Daniel Gutman. - The mission of this symposium, Harold Brandaleone. - Committee reports: Group I, Psychiatric-psychologic aspects. - Group II, Organic medical aspects. - Cardiovascular diseases. - Neurologic disorders. - Visual standards. - Auditory standards. - Orthopedic standards. - Group III, Drug and chemical aspects. - The importance of accident prevention, Howard A. Rusk. - Human factors in accidents, John MacIver and William P. Shepard. - Conclusions and recommendations of the Conference Workshop groups, Herman E. Hilleboe. - Physicians and automobile accidents, Irving Graef. - Recommendations for research consolidated from the symposium proceedings.

The reports of the Committee on illnesses and physical defects covered their effect on operating a motor vehicle safely, regulations necessary in the case of handicapped drivers, criteria for licensing, and ways of preventing accidents through such controls. These reports appear on p. 3861-3868.

Single copies of the proceedings are available from Center for Safety Education, New York University, New York 3, N. Y., at 50¢ a copy. (Remit with purchase order).

See also 678.

ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT

See 679.

AMYOTONIA CONGENITA--ETIOLOGY

568. Chambers, Richard

Polyn neuritis as a cause of "amyotonia congenita," by Richard Chambers and Violet MacDermott. Lancet. Feb. 23, 1957. 272:6965:397-401.

A review of the history of the syndrome of amyotonia congenita with a report of 3 cases shown to have been due to polyn neuritis. The authors emphasize that improvement is possible and that it is important, in diagnosing such cases, to examine the cerebrospinal fluid. Electromyography and muscle biopsy will usually reveal denervation; the elicitation of the

AMYOTONIA CONGENITA--ETIOLOGY (continued)

triple response is suggested as part of the sensory examination. Regular skilled physical therapy treatments are important in the treatment. Also discussed briefly are the etiology, diagnosis, and limitations of the term "amyotonia congenita."

APHASIA

569. Biorn-Hansen, Vera (Northwestern Univ. Med. School, Chicago, Ill.)
Social and emotional aspects of aphasia. J. Speech and Hear. Disorders. Mar., 1957. 22:1:53-59.
Planned as a broad survey of the social and emotional problems encountered in aphasic patients by a social caseworker in contacts with patients in a university speech clinic, the study reveals major difficulties related to the many role changes necessitated by the disability. Family relationships, as well as relationships in both social and vocational worlds, were altered. Emotional responses of patients depended upon their premorbid personality adjustment, the nature of the disability, age, sex, and marital status. It appeared that the psychic energy expended on social and emotional problems definitely limited that available for learning.

570. Street, Barbara Stansell (Veterans Administration Hosp., Minneapolis, Minn.)
Hearing loss in aphasia. J. Speech and Hearing Disorders. Mar., 1957. 22:1:60-67. Reprint.
Because aphasia patients frequently complain they do not hear well, it is advised that audiometric testing of hearing be routine for all aphasic patients. This study reports on the audiometric testing of 90 patients in the Aphasia Clinic of the V. A. Hospital in Minneapolis; findings revealed data on incidence of loss and incidence in relation to etiology of brain damage and age. A high incidence of loss was found with young patients as well as with older ones. Planning of therapy programs should begin only after audiometric evaluation.

APHASIA--OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

571. Clemons, A. B.
The management of aphasic patients. Canad. J. Occupational Ther. Mar., 1957. 24:1:13-23.
Because of the scarcity of qualified speech therapists in Canada, the occupational therapy department is often called upon to accept a great part of the responsibility for the aphasic patient. In this article helpful readings in aphasia are suggested for the occupational therapist faced with the problem. A simple concept of the basic nature of aphasia and ways in which the aphasic patient may be aided are outlined. 15 references.

ART

See 634.

ASPHYXIA

572. Van Slyke, Donald D.

The role of oxygen and carbon dioxide in cardiovascular physiology and pathology. Bul., St. Francis Hosp. and Sanatorium. Jan., 1957. 14: 1:1-31.

A paper presented at a seminar held at St. Francis Hospital and Sanatorium, Roslyn, N. Y. in January, 1956. Discussed are early studies in oxygen physiology, the effects of anoxia on various parts of the body, classification of types of anoxia, early studies leading to systematic oxygen therapy, and indications for its use. Bibliography of 44 references.

ASTHMA

573. Symposium on the asthmatic child; (Read before the Section on Pediatrics, Annual meeting of the American Medical Association, 1956). A. M. A. Diseases of Children. Mar., 1957. 93:3:228-254.

Contents: Development and course of asthma in children, Susan C. Dees. - The diagnosis of asthma in infants and children, W. P. Buffum. - The etiologic diagnosis of asthma in childhood, George I. Blumstein. - The emotional problems of childhood and their relation to asthma, Hyman Miller and Dorothy W. Baruch. - The symptomatic treatment of asthma, James C. Overall. - The development and management of intractable asthma of childhood, Harold S. Tuft.

AUDIOMETRIC TESTS

574. Meyerson, Lee (3801 Cullen Blvd., Houston 4, Tex.)

Hearing for speech in children; a verbal audiometric test. Acta Oto-Laryngologica. 1956. Suppl. 128. 165 p.

"... Only a few investigations of the development of hearing for pure tones in children have been carried out, and they have yielded conflicting results. Several descriptive studies of the development of hearing for speech have been reported, but they have contributed only relatively gross, qualitative data..." Some of the difficult, unsolved problems which prevent precise study of audition in children are investigated in this study. In particular, the development and standardization of the Verbal Audiometric Test is described in detail, as well as the results of group administration to several, relatively small samples of preschool and school age children. A review of the literature on pure-tone tests is given. Bibliography of 276 references.

See also 570; 664; 680.

AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS

575. Bach, Francis

The use of films in physical medicine and rehabilitation. Brit J. Phys. Med. Mar., 1957. 20:3:56-58.

AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS (continued)

A discussion of various types of films and the audiences for which they are useful in teaching the scope of physical medicine and rehabilitation to all the members of the rehabilitation team, to the public and to the disabled themselves. Suggestions are offered for designing and making films to meet certain criteria set up for appraising their usefulness.

BACKACHE--PHYSICAL THERAPY

576. Michels, Eugene (Dept. of Physical Therapy, Graduate Hosp., Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Physical therapy in the conservative management of back injuries; Part I. Extension injuries; Part II. Flexion injuries. Phys. Therapy Rev. Mar., 1957. 37:3:139-149.

Gives a classification of types of back injuries most frequently seen and discusses the pathology of extension injuries, and in Part II, the pathological relationship of flexion in certain regions of the spinal column to injuries in those regions. An exercise, posture, and body mechanics program for both types of injuries is outlined; it is based on mechanical criteria and has proven clinically effective.

BLIND--SOUTH AMERICA

577. Langerhans, Clara (Am. Found. for Overseas Blind, 22 W. 17th St., New York 11, N. Y.)

A continent awakes; South America's developing program for the blind. New Outlook for the Blind. Mar., 1957. 51:3:98-107.

Describes briefly general economic and health conditions in South America, all of which complicate the problem of services to the blind. No accurate estimates of the incidence of blindness in South America are available and the facilities for service are so limited that only a very few of the total population can be served. All work for the blind has followed patterns of service followed in Europe and particularly in Spain. The First Pan-American Conference on the Welfare of the Blind and the Prevention of Blindness stimulated plans for the improvement of services and the organization of new projects. Some of the progress which has been made in various countries of South America is cited.

BLIND--PARENT EDUCATION

578. Rawls, Rachel F.

Parental reactions and attitudes toward the blind child. New Outlook for the Blind. Mar., 1957. 51:3:92-97.

Contrasted are patterns of parental attitudes toward their blind children, such as acceptance of the child and his handicap and, on the other extreme, denial of the handicap and overprotectiveness. Disguised rejection of the child is often most difficult, she believes, to distinguish from overprotectiveness. Ignorance, religious views, anxiety, attitudes of relatives, and attitudes of the physician often complicate the parents' ability to accept

BLIND--PARENT EDUCATION (continued)

the child's handicap. Sources of help to parents in their attempt to develop positive reactions and attitudes are suggested. In the acceptance of the child by his brothers and sisters, relatives and friends, much depends on the emotional climate provided by the parents.

BLIND--EMPLOYMENT

579. American Foundation for the Blind (15 W. 16th St., New York 11, N. Y.)

Vending stand program for blind persons. New York, The Foundation, 1957. 128 p. Mimeo. \$1.00.

Presents a comprehensive history of the development of the vending stand program for the blind in the United States. Included are information on standards and policies for installation of stands, requirements for vendors, general principles of operation, various legislative acts implementing program, and the work of the American Foundation for the Blind in promoting the program. In the appendixes are papers from the National Work Session for Vending Stands, held in Dec., 1955, covering such subjects as the basic objectives of the program, services to be provided vending stand operators, financing and philosophy of vending stands, and state responsibility for the program.

580. Employing the blind is no handicap. Hospitals. Mar. 1, 1957. 31:5:40-44.

Relates the successful experience of a 50-bed hospital in hiring a blind woman to serve as medical transcriptionist. Article consists of brief text and numerous illustrations.

BLIND--PREVENTION

581. Patz, Arnall (1212 Eutaw Pl., Baltimore 17, Md.)

The role of oxygen in retrolental fibroplasia. Pediatrics. Mar., 1957. 19:3:504-524.

E. Mead Johnson Award address, Annual Meeting, Am. Acad. of Pediatrics, 1956.

Dr. Patz' contributions to the problem of retrolental fibroplasia were hailed as a "beautiful exercise in experimental medicine, noteworthy because he made them while engaged in the private practice of ophthalmology" In his Award address he presents the results of a controlled nursery study, supported by observations of others in both controlled and uncontrolled studies. These findings clearly establish the overuse of oxygen in the premature nursery as an important, and probably the principle, factor in the development of retrolental fibroplasia. Recommendations are given to safeguard the administration of oxygen in premature nurseries.

BLIND--SPECIAL EDUCATION

See 630; 649.

BRAIN

582. Goodall, Robert J. (728 Medical Arts Bldg., Houston 2, Tex.)

Cerebral hemispherectomy; present status and clinical indications. Neurology. Mar., 1957. 7:3:151-162. Reprint.

BRAIN (continued)

A review of the more significant observations from the literature on hemispherectomy and a discussion of the indications for the operation. Dr. Goodall emphasizes the importance of careful evaluation in individual cases before attempting such a radical procedure. Findings on neurologic examination and supplementary tests are described and the expected neurologic deficit is outlined. Surgical techniques and measures found useful in preventing postoperative complications are discussed. Also included are three case histories with operative results.

BRAIN INJURIES

583. Ingram, T. T. S. (Univ. of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Scotland)

A characteristic form of overactive behavior in brain damaged children. J. Mental Science. July, 1956. 102:428:550-558. Reprint.

Presents case histories and clinical findings of 25 children demonstrating a characteristic overactive behavior which appeared, in the majority of the cases, to be due to cortical damage, frequently involving the temporal lobe and sustained either at time of birth or later in childhood. Behavior symptoms exhibited were marked restlessness, distractibility and inability to concentrate more than a few seconds at a time, and an apparent compulsive need to touch, suck or chew every object seen. Also demonstrated were diminished capacity for spontaneous affectionate behavior, aggressive outbursts, absence of fear, and failure to respond to reprimand or chastisement. About half of the group suffered from epilepsy. Primidone has been found the most successful drug in controlling both epilepsy and behavior symptoms. Abnormalities of behavior resembling symptoms present in these patients have been produced experimentally in animals by temporal lobotomy.

584. Laufer, Maurice W. (1011 Veterans Memorial Parkway, Riverside, Providence 15, R.I.)

Hyperkinetic behavior syndrome in children, by Maurice W. Laufer and Eric Denhoff. J. Pediatrics. Apr., 1957. 50:4:463-474.

The hyperkinetic syndrome, a specific and common behavior disorder in children, is characterized by hyperactivity, short attention span and poor powers of concentration, impulsiveness, irritability, explosiveness, variability, and poor school work and may be due to organic causes. A laboratory procedure, the photo-Metrazol EEG, offers a means of explaining the mechanism and confirming the diagnosis. Amphetamine is a specific for treatment and is ineffective in other conditions; a therapeutic trial of the drug is useful as a diagnostic test as well. Psychologic guidance for parents and psychotherapy for the children may be required. The syndrome tends to disappear by the time adulthood is reached.

See also 658; 667.

BRAIN INJURIES--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

585. Benton, Arthur L. (Dept. of Psychology, State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.)

Practice effects in reaction-time tasks in brain-injured patients, by Arthur L. Benton and Harold L. Blackburn. J. Abnormal and Soc. Psych. Jan., 1957. 54:1:109-113.

In same issue: Differences between schizophrenic and brain-damaged groups in conceptual aspects of object sorting, Laurence S. McGaughan. p. 44-49.

A report of a study to investigate the possibility of differential practice effects in brain-injured and control subjects somewhat more systematically than has been done previously. Subjects were matched and run on both simple and choice reaction-time tasks; findings were analyzed to determine what changes occurred with respect to mean score and intra-individual variability in the course of a series of 30 trials on each task. Findings indicated no significant practice effects with respect to mean reaction-time for either group in either task within the limits investigated. Results were interpreted as providing no support to the clinical observations of others that brain-injured patients are likely to show fatigue effects after the first few trials in simple or choice reaction-time tasks.

The study on differences between schizophrenic and brain-damaged groups (p. 44) tested the hypothesis that the second variable--order of conceptual classification--shows the greatest difference between the two groups. The authors conclude that the extreme differences in conceptual behavior between the two groups suggest the groups should not be represented as evidencing the same type of conceptual disorder.

586. Page, H. A. (39-D, University Houses, Madison 5, Wis.)

Another application of the spiral aftereffect in the determination of brain damage, by H. A. Page (and others). J. Consulting Psych. Feb., 1957. 21:1:89-91.

A report of a study the findings of which support research reported by A. C. Price and H. L. Deabler (J. Consult. Psych., 1955. 19:299-302); however, the present study fails to attribute to the spiral aftereffect a discriminatory ability of the power suggested by the earlier research. Significant differences were obtained between a group of brain damaged patients and a matched group of patients with a functional diagnosis in the perception of a negative spiral figural aftereffect. Organic patients were less likely to report the effect.

See also 643.

BRAIN INJURIES--SPECIAL EDUCATION

587. Kastein, Shulamith (Columbia Presbyterian Med. Center, 1 Haven Ave., New York 32, N. Y.)

Integrative therapy for the brain injured child; a case study, by Shulamith Kastein and Zelda S. Klapper. Exceptional Children. Mar., 1957. 23: 6:254-256, 261-262.

BRAIN INJURIES--SPECIAL EDUCATION (continued)

A report of the results of a special program of integrative therapy conducted for one year to meet the needs of a young child with a medical diagnosis of brain injury. An evaluation of this type of language and speech therapy and the interrelationships among the various functions of perception and communication is made. It illustrates, as well, the relationship between verbalization and psychomotor functions in the formation of concepts. A clear-cut medical diagnosis of petit mal type epilepsy had been made; the child began to stutter severely two months after entering school and exhibited hyperactivity and motor disinhibition. Impaired visuo-motor development was indicated on testing; marked immaturity and disorganization were considered salient features on his drawings of a person. The training program, plus guidance to the parents, enabled the child to resolve his social and emotional problems and realize his excellent intellectual endowment.

CAMPING

See 623; 681.

CAMPING--DESIGNS AND PLANS

588. Reimann, Lewis C.

Campsite selection, layout and development. Recreation. Mar., 1957. 50:3:85-87.

The author of "Successful Camp Administration" (now out of print) discusses factors influencing the choice of a campsite, standards set up by the American Camping Association, factors in the terrain which are undesirable in camp sites, the layout of a camp, and details of financing, with resources for assistance in locating desirable sites.

CEREBRAL PALSY--DIAGNOSIS

589. Lund, Mogens (Dept. of Neurology, Odense Co. and City Hosp., Odense, Denmark)

Congenital atonic diplegia. Acta Psychiatrica et Neurologica Scandinavica. Suppl. 108. 1956. p. 225-233. Reprint.

Describes three cases of congenital atonic diplegia in children between 20 and 23 months. Diagnostic problems and the few cases in the literature are discussed. "... The sparse pathological experience and the high frequency of oligophrenia and epilepsy argue that the lesion is localized to the cerebral cortex. Neurophysiological considerations suggest that the neocerebellum is also affected. Although nasal complications are reported in relatively many cases, it is most probable that in the severe cases it is a matter of prenatal aetiology."--Author's summary.

CEREBRAL PALSY--EMPLOYMENT

See 673.

CEREBRAL PALSY--EQUIPMENT

590. Keating, Vera A. (Widener Memorial School for Crippled Children, Philadelphia, Pa.)

The Widener training jacket. Phys. Therapy Rev. Mar., 1957. 37:3:153.

Describes a training jacket devised by the physical therapists and brace-maker at Widener Memorial School, Philadelphia, which has proved a valuable adjunct in teaching crutch-walking to children with poor arm control and uncertain grasp. Used mainly with cerebral palsied athetoids and spastics, it gives the child greater confidence and reduces the fear of falling that often retards progress in crutch ambulation. The jacket is used for training purposes only and is worn when the child is practicing crutch walking under supervision. It is discarded as soon as a good walking pattern has been established and the child has learned to control the crutches.

CEREBRAL PALSY--ETIOLOGY

591. Blumel, Johanna (Dr. Evans, Univ. of Texas Med. Branch Hosps., Galveston, Tex.)

Hereditary cerebral palsy; a preliminary report, by Johanna Blumel, E. Burke Evans, and G. W. N. Eggers. J. Pediatrics. Apr., 1957. 50:4:454-458.

A report of a study to determine the types of inheritance responsible for clinical manifestations of genetic factors in the etiology of cerebral palsy. Of 250 children accepted at the Moody State School for Cerebral Palsied Children, nine families having more than one child affected by cerebral palsy were represented. One family pedigree is used to illustrate what is apparently a sex-linked type of inherited cerebral palsy.

CEREBRAL PALSY--SURVEYS--DENMARK

592. Plum, P. (Univ. Clinic of Paediatrics, Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark)

Cerebral palsy; a clinical survey of 543 cases. Danish Med. Bul. July, 1956. 3:4:99-108. Reprint.

A report of a survey of 543 cases of cerebral palsy examined by the author from 1949 to May, 1956. Statistics are included on diagnosis, classification, incidence of abnormalities during pregnancy, seasonal distribution of time of birth, and incidence of complications at birth. Findings indicated that cases with a hereditary disposition appeared to play a numerically small part, and the age of the mother did not appear to have noteworthy significance. The importance of other findings is discussed.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS

See 682.

CHRONIC DISEASE--MINNESOTA

See 683.

CHRONIC DISEASE--NEW JERSEY

593. New Jersey. State Department of Health

Proceedings, Governor's Conference on Chronic Illness Control, December 5, 1956. Public Health News, N.J. State Dept. of Health. Feb., 1957. 38:2:35-76.

Contents: Remarks of Governor Robert B. Meyner. -Advancing together, Kenneth E. Gardner. -The Conference keynote, Daniel Bergsma. -Progress in prevention of chronic illness, 1949-1956, Leonard A. Scheele. -The art of nursing in chronic illness, Lucile Petry Leone. -A new philosophy of social work in chronic illness, Eleanor Cockerill. -Scientific diagnosis and treatment of the community as a patient, Edward G. McGavran. -Advancing together in a comprehensive rehabilitation program; summary of panel discussion of program at Essex County Hospital-Belleville. -A community hospital develops a comprehensive rehabilitation service; summary of panel discussion of the program at Somerset Hospital, Somerville. -Advancing together; why not? A report of table talks, Ralph T. Fisher.

Copies of the Proceedings available from Division of Chronic Illness Control, N.J. State Dept. of Health, State House, Trenton 25, N.J.

CLINICS (ITINERANT)--GREAT BRITAIN

594. Lesson, Geoffrey

Home physiotherapy service. Med. World. Mar., 1957. 86:3:275-276, 279.

A home physiotherapy service, begun in 1947 in Manchester, England, bridges the gap between hospital physiotherapy and service provided by the private physiotherapist. The service is voluntary and paid for by the patients on the basis of their means; old-age pensioners on national assistance receive treatment free. Five mobile units are now in operation serving a territory with a total population of one million. The program is meeting the medical and social needs of many patients for whom the National Health Service is inadequate.

CONVALESCENCE--INSTITUTIONS

595. Bowden, Vesta (Vesta Bowden Nursing Home, Aurora, Colorado)

Put the nurse in nursing homes. Nursing Outlook. Mar., 1957. 5:3:152-154.

The writer, formerly a consultant in maternal and child health nursing and director of public health nursing with the Colorado State Dept. of Health, now owns and operates a nursing home in Aurora, Colorado. Although nursing homes are properly classified as a business, the administrator should be a professional nurse, in her opinion. Skilled nursing care is a necessity in nursing homes caring for the aged; this service should be under the direction of a registered nurse. Some of the administrative problems to be solved are discussed.

CONVALESCENCE--INSTITUTIONS (continued)

596. Bugbee, George (Health Information Foundation, 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.)

The relation of convalescent home to hospital care. Hosp. Management. Apr., 1957. 83:4:58-60.

Includes: Discussion of Mr. Bugbee's paper, by Virginia Brown, p. 59.

Because of the need for a clear understanding of convalescence and of the medical and allied services which convalescent institutions should be expected to provide, 26 non-profit or voluntary convalescent homes in the New York area met under the leadership of the United Hospital Fund of New York to exchange experiences. Objective of the conferences was the improvement of operating efficiency and services. A Convalescent Care Study Committee, formed jointly by the New York Academy of Medicine, the Hospital Council of Greater New York, and the United Hospital Fund, initiated a two-year study to determine the answers to questions outlined here. Miss Brown's brief article, included here, gives the purpose of the study and outlines areas to be covered. Some problems encountered in the work of the study, begun late in 1955, are discussed.

DEAF

597. National Institute for the Deaf (Gt. Brit.)

Conversation with the deaf, by T. H. Sutcliffe. London, The Institute, n.d. 41 p. illus. (NID booklet no. 491)

Described are three ways of conversing with the totally deaf--finger spelling, gestures, and lip-reading. Advantages and disadvantages are weighed in each method. Illustrations, of which more than half the book is comprised, include the standard manual alphabet, the one-hand manual alphabet, and the deaf-blind manual alphabet.

Available from American Annals of the Deaf, Gallaudet College, Washington 2, D.C., at 25¢ a copy.

598. National Institute for the Deaf (Gt. Brit.)

Some medical aspects of deafness. London, The Institute (1950). 23 p. illus. (NID booklet no. 488)

A group of popular articles written by otologists, explaining in simple language the medical aspects of defective hearing. The first three--on "The Fenestration Operation," "Meniere's Disease," and "Tinnitus"--were written for the lay public; the final article, "Deafness and Rehabilitation," was written primarily for the medical profession but contains much good advice and guidance. All have appeared in British journals heretofore.

Available from American Annals of the Deaf, Gallaudet College, Washington 2, D.C., at 25¢ a copy.

DEAF--BIBLIOGRAPHY

See 666.

DEAF--PARENT EDUCATION

599. Bennett, Daphne Nicholson (1011 1/2 W. 37th Pl., Los Angeles 7, Calif.)

Home teaching of young deaf children; a pointer in parent education. J. Speech and Hear. Disorders. Mar., 1957. 22:1:68-74.

This report based on a Ph.D. dissertation gives results of a survey to determine factors which facilitated or interfered with the teaching of language to preschool deaf children by parents using the John Tracy Clinic Correspondence Course. Areas explored were: teaching methods, emotional attitudes and interpersonal relationships, reactions to Correspondence Course suggestions, and other factors. Specific questions were asked regarding the incidence of success in higher income groups and when the deaf child was an only child. Emotional attitudes affected every area of the parent-child relationship, even the training methods. Poor response to language teaching tended to be accompanied by behavioral and emotional problems in the child. Therapeutic and informational help for parents would appear to be the great need.

DEAF--PARENT EDUCATION--SURVEYS

600. Lowell, Edgar L. (806 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles 7, Calif.)

Survey of families enrolled in the John Tracy Clinic Correspondence Course, by Edgar L. Lowell, Georgina Rushford, and Harriet Montague. J. Speech and Hear. Disorders. Mar., 1957. 22:1:75-86.

A summary report of a survey made at John Tracy Clinic to evaluate the experiences of 5,004 families who had been enrolled in the Correspondence Course. Given are: source of data, age and sex of children, place of residence, occupations of both parents, socio-economic level, hearing loss, parents' awareness of loss, medical service, and statistics on families who completed the course. A statistical tabulation of frequency distributions (in 31 categories) is appended.

DEAF--PROGRAMS

601. Jagger, Kathleen M.

Work for the Deaf and hard of hearing in Toronto and the United States of America. London, Natl. Institute for the Deaf, 1956. 41 p. (NID Traveling Fellows' rep. no. 1)

The writer, awarded a Travelling Fellowship by the National Institute for the Deaf, spent six months in the United States and Canada visiting and studying at various clinics, speech and hearing centers, schools for the deaf and other resources for the deaf and hard of hearing. Her report consists of brief descriptions of the facilities and agencies observed.

Available from American Annals of the Deaf, Gallaudet College, Washington 2, D. C., at 25¢ a copy.

DEAF--RECREATION

See 636.

DEAF--SPECIAL EDUCATION--GREAT BRITAIN

602. National Institute for the Deaf

The education of deaf children. London, The Institute (1953). 36 p.
(NID booklet no. 486)

A parent-information booklet prepared with the cooperation of the National College of Teachers of the Deaf (Great Britain), it includes a number of informative articles by some of the leading British authorities on education of the deaf, as well as a complete listing of schools for the deaf in Great Britain.

Available from American Annals of the Deaf, Gallaudet College, Washington 2, D. C. at 25¢ a copy.

DEAF--SPECIAL EDUCATION--PERSONNEL

603. Boatner, Edmund B. (Am. School for the Deaf, West Hartford, Conn.)

Deaf teachers of the deaf. Washington, D.C., Am. Annals of the Deaf (1957?). 7 p.

Reprinted from: Silent Worker.

Dr. Boatner pays tribute to the many fine teachers of the deaf who have been handicapped by deafness; he tells of their contributions to education of the deaf since the first school was established in the United States in 1817. He is convinced that the deaf teacher possesses greater understanding of the deaf child's problems, is able to communicate fluently with the child, and uses sympathy, patience, and understanding in working with the slow deaf child.

DIABETES--MEDICAL TREATMENT

604. Schneider, T. (Johannesburg General Hosp., Johannesburg, S. A.)

BZ55 and D860 in the treatment of diabetes mellitus, by T. Schneider and W. M. Politzer. S. African Med. J. Feb. 16, 1957. 31:7:142-146.

A discussion of two new oral anti-diabetic drugs and their experimental use in 54 patients. In this series few serious side-effects were noted in the literature. Both were equally effected in a small number of cases. D860 has not caused, up to the present, the serious complications noted with BZ55. The effectiveness and limitations of both drugs in the treatment of diabetes mellitus are discussed.

DISEASE--STATISTICS

See 684.

DRIVERS

See 567; 678.

EMPLOYMENT

605. U. S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (Washington 25, D. C.)

Independence for the handicapped; a review of progress in rehabilitation and employment of the handicapped, 1956-1957, prepared by the... in cooperation with the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped. Washington, D.C., The Office, 1956. 8 p. Mimeo.

EMPLOYMENT (continued)

A general discussion of progress made in the United States in employing the handicapped during the past decade; briefly stated are: reasons for hiring the handicapped; governmental agencies offering services to aid in their employment; what constitutes vocational rehabilitation and selective placement; and results of placement of the handicapped.

EPILEPSY

606. Daly, David D. (102 - 2d Ave., S.W., Rochester, Minn.)

Gelastic epilepsy, by David D. Daly and Donald W. Mulder. Neurology. Mar., 1957. 7:3:189-192.

A report of two cases in whom laughter appeared to constitute a fixed part of the seizure pattern, for which the authors have coined the term "gelastic epilepsy" to emphasize this characteristic of the attacks. Their conclusions are that laughter may be a manifestation of epileptic discharge in the temporal region and is simply a facet of affective behavior. It is suggested that a wide gamut of emotional phenomena, both pleasant and unpleasant, may be a manifestation of epileptic discharge within the temporal region.

607. Health News, N. Y. State Dept. of Health. Jan., 1957. 34:1.

Title of issue: Epilepsy; a community problem.

Contents: Editorial: Aid to the epileptic, Herman E. Hilleboe. - Epilepsy; a community problem, William F. Caveness and Joseph E. Snyder. - Operation of a seizure clinic for children and young adults, William F. Caveness and Joseph E. Snyder. - The epilepsy problem, A. M. Rabiner. - Rehabilitation services for epileptics.

608. Royal Medico-Psychological Association (Gt. Brit.) Child Psychiatry Section.

Psychological precipitation of epilepsy in children; (a symposium). Brit. Med. J. Mar. 2, 1957. 5017:515-516.

Presents a brief summary of participants' discussion of psychological factors in the precipitation of epileptic attacks. Dr. D. A. Pond referred particularly to two groups of children--those with petit mal and those with temporal-lobe attacks. Dr. J. P. M. Tizard discussed breath-holding spells of infants which resulted in anoxia often precipitating tonic-clonic attacks. Dr. Robert Shanks agreed with Dr. Pond that frequency of attacks of petit mal depended closely on the patient's emotional state. Watching television sometimes precipitated an attack but it was agreed that this might be a special instance of intermittent photic stimulation.

EPILEPSY--ETIOLOGY

609. Buscaino, Vito Maria

Epilepsy and epilepsies, 1956. Scientia Medica Italica (English ed.). July-Sept., 1956. 5:1:44-61.

EPILEPSY--ETIOLOGY (continued)

In discussing the etiology and pathology of epilepsy the writer presents findings which show that the "generalized dysrhythmia occurring in the electroencephalogram of epileptics is the result of the water and salt dysmetabolism existing in such patients...." Thus, the "pre-disposition" of epileptics to the convulsive diseases is related to constitutional factors, based essentially on endocrine function. Findings on the etiology and pathogenesis of convulsive seizures have an important bearing on drug treatment.

FOOT

See 657.

HANDICAPPED--EQUIPMENT

610. New York University-Bellevue Medical Center. Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (400 E. 34th St., New York 16, N. Y.) Self-help devices for rehabilitation; Part 8. New York, The Institute, 1957. n.p. illus. Planographed.

Presents additional devices of various types--dressing aids, bathroom accessories, aids for writing, controls for driving, aids for eating, lifting apparatus, book holder and turn-a-page, kitchen aids, back support and stair-climber, work gloves, wheel chair table, crutch holder, and exercise mitt. A brief description and construction details are included with each.

HARD OF HEARING--

See 570.

HARD OF HEARING--EQUIPMENT

611. National Institute for the Deaf (Gt. Brit.)

The testing of hearing aids, by D. B. Fry and P. Denes. London, The Institute (1951). 39 p. illus. (NID booklet no. 490)

Describes principles upon which the testing program for evaluation of hearing aid performance are based, as set up by the National Institute for the Deaf. Covered are the features of a hearing aid about which information is desired and testing methods for obtaining this information.

Available from American Annals of the Deaf, Gallaudet College, Washington 2, D.C. at 25¢ a copy.

612. National Institute for the Deaf (Gt. Brit.)

The use of hearing aids. London, The Institute, n.d. 10 p. (NID booklet no. 489.)

Gives advice on using a hearing aid, an explanation in nontechnical terms of the mechanism of the aid, and an assessment of results to be expected from use of an aid. The booklet is written from the British point of view; equipment described may vary from American made products.

Available from American Annals of the Deaf, Gallaudet College, Washington 2, D. C., at 25¢ a copy.

HARD OF HEARING--SPECIAL EDUCATION

See 601; 636; 680.

HEART DISEASE

613. Lorenze, Edward J. (Winifred Masterson Burke Relief Foundation, Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y.)
Cardiac rehabilitation in geriatrics, by Edward J. Lorenze (and others). J. Am. Geriatrics Soc. Nov., 1956. 4:11:1108-1120. Reprint.
Presents some findings of a study of a sample of geriatric patients with heart disease at the Burke Foundation and describes an in-patient cardiac rehabilitation program which was developed as a result. An analysis of the case load of patients with cardiovascular disease admitted to the Foundation from April, 1954 through March, 1955 is presented. The structure and scope of services of the program are described briefly. The authors believe that, wherever possible, every effort should be made to achieve vocational rehabilitation by thorough evaluation of individual cases.

See also 680.

HEART DISEASE (CONGENITAL)

614. Capon, N. B. (Univ. of Liverpool, Liverpool, Eng.)
The child handicapped by cardiac conditions. Brit. Med. J. Feb. 9, 1957. 5014:335-337.
A discussion of congenital cardiovascular lesions in children, their surgical treatment, and the prevention and treatment of rheumatic carditis. Care of the child with a cardiac handicap within the family is discussed, as well as the pros and cons of institutional care as against home care.

HEMIPLEGIA--NURSING CARE

615. Smith, Genevieve Waples (Iowa State Univ. School of Nursing, Iowa City, Ia.)
A stroke is not the end of the world. Am. J. Nursing. Mar., 1957. 57:3:303-305.
Defines the nurse's role in helping the family to understand the characteristics of hemiplegia, necessary nursing procedures for caring for the patient at home, and the importance of positive attitudes within the family toward rehabilitation efforts. Tells briefly what the family can do to aid in the patient's recovery of speech.

HIP--DISLOCATION

616. Colonna, Paul C. (3400 Spruce St., Philadelphia 4, Pa.)
The treatment of congenital dislocation of the hip; the five phases. 9 p. Reprint.
In: American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons Instructional Course Lectures. Ann Arbor, J. W. Edwards, 1956. Vol. XIII, p. 15-23.

HIP--DISLOCATION (continued)

Using age as a differentiating factor in the treatment of hip dysplasia, the author divides care of this condition into: treatment during infancy; from one to three years; from three to eight years; from eight to eighteen years, and in the adult over eighteen. In the first phase, recognition of dysplasia in the infant and the clinical and roentgenographic features of the condition are stressed. This phase is recommended as the optimum for beginning treatment. In the second phase the closed manipulative technique of Lorenz is recommended. Between 3 and 8 years, capsular arthroplasty gives central replacement and good mobility; the steps in this procedure are discussed. In the last two phases of treatment (from 8 years up to adult life), the shelf type of operation, or in the adult, conservative treatment, is recommended. Illustrated.

HOBBIES--BIBLIOGRAPHY

See 685.

HOMEBOUND--SPECIAL EDUCATION

617. Schuchman, Leon

Current practices in administering home teaching. Exceptional Children. Mar., 1957. 23:6:246-250, 266.

The author, a teacher of homebound students in New York City, reviews data from previous studies of current practices and facilities for pupils on home instruction. In his study he collected data through means of a questionnaire to school systems listed in the "Biennial Survey of Education, (1952-53)" as providing services for crippled children. Included are: data on intelligence levels, age, requirements regarding length of disability, eligibility requirements, special features of various programs, personnel policies, and minimum number of visits and hours of instruction. Few school systems were found to be providing the maximum services available. Further research in various areas of home instruction is suggested.

HOSPITALS

See 596; 632; 652; 689.

HOSPITALS--PHYSICAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT

618. Boon, I. G.

Hospital costing and the physiotherapy department. Physiotherapy. Mar., 1957. 43:3:76-81.

The difficulties in computing accurate operating costs of hospitals in England are assessed; a more efficient method of hospital management accounting is required. Two schemes for determining the cost of department units within the hospital and its relation to the department's efficiency are now being applied. The particular problems of accounting in the physiotherapy department are considered.

See also 594.

LIBRARY SERVICES

619. McNutt, Dorothy (Cincinnati Public Library, Cincinnati, O.)
Public library health information center. Today's Health. Apr., 1957. 35:4:28-29, 54.

In Cincinnati's fabulous new \$4,000,000 Public Library up-to-the-minute health information is offered free to patrons at a health information center called "Your Health Alcove." This collection today contains several hundred books and thousands of pamphlets from authoritative sources. Only preventive material dealing with health--not medicine--are included. Forty agencies concerned with health cooperated to promote the health education project.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--MASSACHUSETTS

620. Brookline (Mass.) League of Women Voters (370 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.)

A study of educational facilities for retarded children in Brookline. Brookline, The League, 1957. 16 p.

A report of a study of special services provided for the education of retarded children in Brookline, Massachusetts, carried out in 1952. This is not a report in the usual sense of giving statistics on what was discovered; it describes the method adopted by a lay organization to study community problems. A letter from the Asst. Superintendent of Brookline Schools, included in the appendix, summarizes the program of instruction for subnormal children in Brookline. Parent groups or lay organizations in local communities, interested in organizing similar studies, might find useful suggestions in this pamphlet.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--DIAGNOSIS

621. Crome, Leonard (Fountain Hosp, Londong, England)

Abnormal brain structure in mental deficiency. Med. World. Mar., 1957. 86:3:217-223.

A discussion of structural changes in the brain and their possible relationship to mental deficiency. Some of the abnormalities found in the brains of low-grade mental defectives are: multiple lesions, reduced size of the brain, scarring or gliosis, cavitation, the mongolian syndrome, hydrocephalus, the lipoidoses, and phenylketonuria, due to a metabolic error. These conditions occur less frequently in higher-grade defectives and in backward persons. It is hoped that further research will discover the still obscure mechanisms of the etiology of a wide variety of lesions in mental deficiency.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PROGRAMS

622. Yannet, Herman (Southbury Training School, Southbury, Conn.)

The community responsibility for the care of the mentally retarded. J. Pediatrics. Apr., 1957. 50:4:397-403.

Factors complicating the community care of the mentally retarded are: 1) the wide range of intellectual defect in the retarded population; 2) the development of antisocial and deviant behavior in the absence of adequate programs; 3) the presence of multiple

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PROGRAMS (continued)

handicaps associated with retardation, necessitating specialized services and supervision; 4) social and psychogenic problems facing the family of the retarded child, and 5) varying conditions in communities which affect the setting up of adequate programs. General services and facilities needed by all the mentally retarded are discussed. Dr. Yannet then points out the more specialized community needs of different categories of mental retardates.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--RECREATION

623. Larson, Roland

The mentally retarded at camp. Recreation. Mar., 1957. 50:3:77-78.

Describes facilities, organization, and activities of Silver Lake Camp for the Mentally Retarded near Minneapolis. The result of cooperative efforts of various community agencies and the Minneapolis Association for Retarded Children, it has proved successful in providing recreation and opportunity for social, physical, and personal adjustment to mentally retarded children and adults ranging in age from 11 to 51.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION

624. Smith, David Wayne (Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.)

Public schools and the mentally retarded. Elementary School J. Apr., 1957. 57:7:375-378.

A discussion of the responsibilities of public schools toward the total problem of the mentally retarded; the writer believes the colony type of institution for trainable mentally retarded children is the solution but an informed public should assume responsibility for both public schools and the colony-type school. Responsibility for identifying and classifying mentally retarded children should rest with the public schools.

See also 648.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION--NORWAY

625. Andersen, Birger Heiberg (Eiklund Skole, Bergen, Norway)

A review of the education of the mentally handicapped in Norway, by Birger Heiberg Andersen and Godfrey D. Stevens. Exceptional Children. Mar., 1957. 23:6:251-253, 262.

Presents a broad overview of care and training of the mentally handicapped in Norway, of interest to those wishing to compare special education programs of other countries to those in the United States. The legislative history, organization, administration, and professional training of teachers are discussed. The largest group of the mentally retarded in Norway is found in state-supported residential training schools; there are no private institutions although present institutions were started under private auspices.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION--TENNESSEE

626. Hottel, John V. (Box 206, George Peabody Coll. for Teachers, Nashville 5, Tenn.)

The Tennessee experimental program of day classes for severely mentally retarded (trainable) children; interim report of the study. Nashville, Tenn., The Author, 1957. ix, 43 p. tabs. \$1.00.

By a legislative Act passed in 1955 the State of Tennessee provided state financial support for the training of the severely mentally retarded in public day schools, as well as the means for evaluating over a two-year period the effectiveness of the program. State support for the training program was on a local option basis. Research undertaken by George Peabody College was conducted to investigate the effectiveness of day class training in producing desirable changes in the growth and development of the children and in producing better adjustment in the homes of the children. This report consists of two parts; the first contains a progress report on the controlled study being implemented during the school year of 1956-1957. Part 2 includes a descriptive report of classes established during 1955-1956, basic statistics on the children enrolled, and reported cost of the first year of operation of the program.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPEECH CORRECTION

627. Schlanger, Bernard B. (The Training School, Vineland, N. J.)

Analysis of speech defects among the institutionalized mentally retarded, by Bernard B. Schlanger and Robert H. Gottsleben. J. Speech and Hear. Disorders. Mar., 1957. 22:1:98-103.

A report on the incidence of speech defects in the total population of the Training School and in clinical types of mental deficiency among the residents. Seventy-nine per cent of the population demonstrated varying degrees of speech defectiveness in one or more speech areas. Mongoloids and organics were the most seriously handicapped groups in speech. The familial group exhibited the least handicap.

MENTAL HYGIENE

628. Gibbs, Norah

The mental health of physically handicapped children. Med. World. Mar., 1957. 86:3:259-260, 263-264, 267-268.

Parents' anxiety often stems from a misunderstood diagnosis, from self-blame for the child's handicap, or from lack of reassurance from the physician. If the handicapped child is to adjust to his handicap, the parents must first solve their own problems of adjustment to it. Frustrations which all handicapped children share in common during early childhood are discussed. Problems of the deaf child and the blind child in relation to their own experiences and to attitudes of adults are contrasted. In the choice of a school and in meeting individual needs of children, mental health aspects should be considered on an individual basis.

See also 686.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

629. McAlpine, Douglas (Institute of Clinical Research, Middlesex Hosp., London, W. 1, England)

Multiple sclerosis; a plea for a fresh outlook. Brit. Med. J. Mar. 2, 1957. 5017:475-480.

Because of the defeatism which surrounds the subject of multiple sclerosis, the author suggests a more thorough look at the four main causes for such pessimism. Etiology is discussed with reference to the allergic theory; early symptomatology and the causes for delay in definitely diagnosing the disease are reviewed. Recent studies present evidence that the traditional belief of increasing disability and premature death in this condition should be reexamined. Reference is made to the concept of varying degrees of resistance and to a benign form of the disease. Stressed are the importance of rest during the active stage of the disease and prolonged convalescence. Explanation of the nature of multiple sclerosis to patients is essential, he believes, to obtain their intelligent cooperation in treatment.

MUSIC

630. Thompson, R. Paul (Utah School for the Blind, 20th St. & Monroe Ave., Ogden, Utah)

A music program for visually handicapped children. New Outlook for the Blind. Feb., 1957. 51:2:43-55.

Presents material for a music program for the visually handicapped, developed largely through the stimulus of a braille workshop at San Francisco State College in the summer of 1955. It covers: whole-child music experience, music experience areas, the instrumental plan, and the vocal plan. Discussed are desirable attitudes for teachers and students; objectives and aims of the program; specific objectives and projects for each grade level (kindergarten through sixth grade); the school's general music program; and the instrumental and vocal plans used in addition to the general music program. A listing of music reading songs, for use in the vocal plan, is included.

NURSING

631. Dean, C. Robert (Rehabilitation Institute of Metropolitan Detroit, 8811 Hamilton Ave., Detroit 2, Mich.)

Rehabilitation nursing in a rehabilitation center. News & Views, Detroit District, Mich. State Nurses Assn. Jan., 1957. 10:1:18-22. Reprint.

Dr. Dean, Director of the Rehabilitation Institute of Metropolitan Detroit, contrasts nursing care in the acute hospital with that of the rehabilitation center, pointing out those features of a center which make the nursing situation unique in this type of facility. The nurse's responsibilities toward the patient and his family are discussed.

See also 675.

OLD AGE

632. DeLargy, J. (Langthorne Hosp., London, Eng.)

Six weeks in, six weeks out; a geriatric hospital scheme for rehabilitating the aged and relieving their relatives, by J. DeLargy and M. B. Belf. Lancet. Feb. 23, 1957. 272:6965:418-419.

In same issue: Help in the home (an editorial), p. 415.

Describes a temporary-stay procedure for the aged infirm in England which helps to relieve relatives of the stress of prolonged home care of the aged. Several case histories illustrate types of medical and social problems involved; replies from relatives answering a questionnaire indicate the extent of problems in the home and how the program has aided in social rehabilitation of older persons.

The editorial on p. 415 describes three services in England which offer help in the home to the aged and chronically ill or in times of illness where nursing or household services are needed.

OLD AGE--PROGRAMS

633. U. S. Senate. Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

Studies of the aged and aging; selected documents... compiled by the staff of the.... Washington, D.C., Gov't. Print. Off., 1956-1957. 11 v.

Library has: I. Federal and state activities. -II. Health and health services. -IV. Employment. -V. Public and private services for older people. -VI. Care of the aging by the Veterans Administration. -VII. Guide to significant publications. -VIII. Population; current date and trends. -Summary of Federal legislation relating to older persons. -IX. Research, demonstration and training. -X. Surveys of state and local projects. -XI. Fact book on aging.

A series of volumes presenting materials selected by the staff of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare for use by the committee in its analysis and evaluation of legislative proposals related to needs of the aged and aging. Vol. I includes various reports of conferences of federal and state agencies on the aging problem with a summary of recommendations compiled from State agencies' summary of recommendations compiled from State reports. Vol. II contains some of the latest and most useful studies on health and hospital care, mental illness, chronic illness, and current efforts to provide adequate medical care for older groups. Vol. IV covers surveys and reports of all aspects of the employment situation for older persons. Vol. V includes studies on rehabilitation, living arrangements, educational and community service aspects of providing for the needs of the aged and aging. Vol. VI is a special report of the Veteran's Administration describing its program of medical care for aging veterans, which provides hospital and domiciliary care, rehabilitation and retraining facilities, a variety of therapy programs, out-patient and social welfare services. Vol. VII is designed as a supplementary bibliography to the documents published in full in other volumes of the series. Studies on rehabilitation

OLD AGE--PROGRAMS (continued)

of the aging are found on p. 183-189. Vol. VIII provides statistical data on the geographical distribution of the aged population in the United States which has important implications for policy making in considering the costs of programs for the aged. The Summary of Federal legislation reviews existing laws applying specifically to elderly men and women or which through general application, have significance for older people. In V. IX the information provided is limited because exploration is just beginning in these new fields of research, demonstration, and training of personnel. V. X reports representative surveys of current state and local activities for older people, including one survey by the Council of State Governments and the other three by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. V. XI, the final volume of the series, is a summary of the basic information currently available on the major questions affecting the lives of older people in the United States. (V. III, on income and income maintenance, is yet to be published.)

PARAPLEGIA--BIOGRAPHY

634. Niles, Virginia (Occupational Therapy Section, Hines V.A. Hosp., Hines, Ill.)

Painter extraordinary. Hosp. Management. Apr., 1957. 83:4: 44-45, 140.

A hospitalized veteran at Hines V.A. Hospital, paralyzed completely below the neck, has learned to accept his limitations and has found an outlet for his time and energy in painting some remarkable pictures. Lying on his back, with the brush clenched between his teeth, he creates his pictures on canvas mounted on an over-the-bed table.

PEDIATRICS

635. Wishik, Samuel M. (Graduate School of Public Health, Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

The pediatrician's responsibility to handicapped children; a credo. Pa. Med. J. Mar., 1957. 60:3:377-379.

In this "credo" adapted from a talk given at the annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania in 1956, Dr. Wishik outlines in 25 points the standard of responsibility which the pediatrician sets for himself in counseling families of handicapped children. It is adapted from Chapter V of a forthcoming book, "Children with Handicaps," edited by Edgar E. Martmer, M.D., published by Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill.

PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY

636. Frisina, Robert (Hearing and Speech Center, Gallaudet Coll., Washington 2, D.C.)

Motor ability. Health, Phys. Educ. & Recreation Rev., Gallaudet College. Feb., 1957. 1:2:3-6. Reprint.

A paper concerned with research related to the genetic development and motor ability of hearing-impaired infants and children.

PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY (continued)

Emphasis is on patterns of motor deviations and the implications that research might have for physical education programs planned for children with hearing impairments. The three major patterns showing aberration in motor ability in a significant portion of the hearing impaired are discussed. Deviations, in certain types of hearing impairments, are discernible in early childhood. Further research problems concerned with motor capacity of the hearing impaired are suggested.

See also 673.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS

637. Moskowitz, Eugene (220 N. Columbus Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.)

Classification of disability in the chronically ill and aging, by Eugene Moskowitz and Cairbre B. McCann. J. Chronic Diseases. Mar., 1957. 5:3:342-346.

In an attempt to reconcile various performance criteria set up by earlier studies of functional evaluation, the authors employed an adaptation of a systematic functional classification based on the "Pulhems Profile" method developed by the Canadian Army and subsequently adopted by the U.S. Army during World War II. Adaptations making the profile useful in evaluating the rehabilitation potential of the chronically ill and aged included changes in specifications and the addition of another category, bowel and bladder continence. The profile in this form is really a performance test of the individual in a restricted environment with limited physical requirements. Disability evaluation of this selected group is necessary to supplement the medical diagnosis.

PHYSICAL THERAPY--GREAT BRITAIN

See 594.

PHYSICAL THERAPY--EQUIPMENT

638. Wilson, Vincent (Montana State Univ., Missoula, Montana)

A therapeutic exercise unit that combines mobility, a tilting table-bed and pulley weights. Phys. Therapy Rev. Mar., 1957. 37:3:150-152.

Describes an exercise unit devised as part of the requirements for a Master's thesis. The unit and its accessories have been set up to exercise all parts of the body except fingers, toes, inversion and eversion movements of the foot. Types of exercises which can be administered are: active, active resistive, active assistive, graded gravity (by varying the incline of the table), and passive stretching exercises (by using the pulley weights system). Better functional positioning, necessary to administer exercise prescriptions effectively, is achieved. The unit is time saving for the therapist and minimizes the amount of physical effort necessary to administer therapeutic exercises. The progressive pulley system provides added motivation for the patient.

POLIOMYELITIS--BIOGRAPHY

See 687.

POLIOMYELITIS--PHYSICAL THERAPY

639. Mitchell, G. P.

Treatment of poliomyelitis in the early stages. Physiotherapy. Feb., 1957. 43:2:35-38.

In England the practice is to treat acute poliomyelitis in an isolation unit of the hospital; the patient's stay may vary from 3 to 6 weeks. This article discusses orthopedic aspects of treatment in the acute and early recovery stages which are the physical therapist's concern. Muscle spasm is defined and its etiology discussed. The specific types of treatment for muscle spasm are explained.

POLIOMYELITIS--SOCIAL SERVICE

640. White, Esther (Mount Sinai Hosp., 1 E. 100th St., New York 29, N. Y.)

Casework service in a polio respirator center. Soc. Casework. Mar., 1957. 38:3:132-138.

A description of services available at the Jack Martin Respiratory and Rehabilitation Center, Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City; the place of the medical social worker on the rehabilitation team; special problems of the respirator patient; and the role of the social worker in meeting the needs of the patient and his family. Typical patient reactions and family attitudes are discussed.

PSYCHIATRY

641. Lemieux, Roger R. (6265 Hudson Rd., Montreal 25, Que., Canada)

Psychiatry and rehabilitation. Canad. J. Occupational Ther. Mar., 1957. 24:1:5-12.

A discussion of what psychiatry has to offer in its own field and in the field of rehabilitation toward recognition and treatment of the psychological aspects of disability. The aim of rehabilitation is to convince the patient that emotional values derived from more active functioning are greater than the secondary gains of remaining incapacitated. Greater cooperation among members of the rehabilitation team in planning a rehabilitation program for the individual would result in general recognition of the psychological problems involved.

642. Nemiah, John C. (Massachusetts Gen. Hosp., Boston 14, Mass.)

The psychiatrist and rehabilitation. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehab. Mar., 1957. 38:3:143-147.

A description of some clinical aspects of the emotional difficulties of patients undergoing rehabilitation and a discussion of factors contributing to their appearance. Prolonged symptoms and aggressive behavior are at present the most difficult problems; patients with these symptoms form the group who do poorly in rehabilitation programs. Many problems can be prevented by introducing the patient and his family to the concept of rehabilitation at an early stage in disability. The article is followed by a brief discussion by Dr. Arthur L. Watkins.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

643. Hall, Julia C. (V.A. Hosp., Bronx, N. Y.)

Correlation of a modified form of Raven's Progressive Matrices (1938) with the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale. J. Consulting Psych. Feb., 1957. 21:1:23-26.

Since motor impairment is often so severe among brain-damaged patients, the performance tests of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale are inappropriate as measures of intellectual function. Raven's Progressive Matrices is a potentially useful substitute since performance on the test is not affected by motor impairment and some of its characteristics suggest it is apt to be a more sensitive indicator of impaired function than verbal tests. This study reports on correlation between the WAIS and a modified form of the Progressive Matrices. Reliability, item difficulty, and correlation were investigated. Findings indicated that Matrices may be a useful complement to the Verbal Scale in evaluating intellectual function of brain-damaged persons. A severe shortcoming of the modified Matrices was its low ceiling; score distribution showed significant departures from both normality and symmetry. Replacement of a number of easy items by those of greater difficulty would probably result in a modification possessing more adequate discriminatory power.

PSYCHOLOGY

644. Dembo, Tamara (Psychology Dept., Clark Univ., Worcester, Mass.)

Adjustment to misfortune; a problem of social psychological rehabilitation, by Tamara Dembo, Gloria Ladieu Leviton, and Beatrice A. Wright. Artificial Limbs. Autumn, 1956. 3:2:4-62.

A study group, established at Stanford University in February, 1945, undertook an inquiry into the social-emotional relationships between injured and noninjured persons. Conducted partially under contract between Stanford and the wartime Office of Scientific Research and Development and partially between the University and the Army Medical Research and Development Board of the Office of the Surgeon General, the work continued until April, 1948. The majority of handicapped subjects of the study were amputees. Of the final report, only a few mimeographed copies were distributed at that time. Because of the significance of the project, the entire issue of Artificial Limbs is devoted to reproducing this monograph which is mainly scientific. For those not concerned with methodological and theoretical considerations, Chapters V through VII will be of interest. The first four chapters and the last one will be of greater interest to the theoretical psychologist. Emphasis is on the emotional aspects of physical handicap, rather than on the intellectual, and the attempt to deal systematically with such difficult topics as misfortune and sympathy, as seen from the viewpoint of the disabled and noninjured. Actual sample interviews with both groups are included in the appendixes, as well as a brief summary of methods other than interviews that were tried out in the study.

PSYCHOLOGY (continued)

645. Litin, Edward M. (102 - 2d Ave., S.W., Rochester, Minn.)

Emotional aspects of chronic physical disability. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehab. Mar., 1957. 38:3:139-142.

During the acute phase of severely disabling disease the patient receives much emotional support from doctors, hospital personnel and relatives. It is found that emotional difficulties arise most frequently in the early chronic stage and after the patient has returned home. Some of the basic tools of dynamic psychotherapy which are available for use by the physiatrist to aid the patient in responding favorably to rehabilitation are discussed. Dr. Leonard E. Policoff discusses Dr. Litin's paper briefly.

646. Rawls, Horace D.

Cultural factors in disability. New Outlook for the Blind. Mar., 1957. 51:3:87-92.

A paper presented at a workshop for caseworkers of the North Carolina Commission for the Blind in January, 1957. Discussed are the relationship between material culture and disability and the characteristics of behavioral culture as it affects the disabled. Added to the complex arrangement of material objects and patterns of behavior which constitute the two levels of culture is the aspect of constant change brought about by the advances in medicine and science. The writer believes that many of the difficulties encountered by the handicapped lie not so much in the disabilities themselves but in the cultural influences brought to bear on these persons and beginning in the preschool years. The caseworker is warned of the danger in allowing his cultural biases to influence his objective handling of the patient's problems.

PSYCHOLOGY--BIBLIOGRAPHY

647. Meyerson, Lee (Univ. of Houston, Houston, Tex.)

Special disabilities. 21 p.

In: Farnsworth, Paul R., ed. Annual review of psychology. Palo Alto, Calif., Annual Reviews, 1957. V. 8, p. 437-457.

A critical review of somatopsychological literature for the period from May 1, 1952 through May 30, 1956, prepared in part while the author was a Special Research Fellow of the Institute of Mental Health, U.S. Public Health Service. It is his belief that the present increase in the literature in both basic and applied work in the field is due to increased public interest in the practical problems of rehabilitating the disabled. He reviews briefly the literature classified under: general works, blindness and impaired vision, deafness and impaired hearing, and crippling. A bibliography of references cited (96 items) concludes the article.

READING

648. Cincinnati Public Schools. Committee on Supplementary Reading Materials.

Suggested criteria for the selection of reading materials for slow-learning children. Exceptional Children. Mar., 1957. 23: 6:268-272.

In same issue: Meeting the reading needs of emotionally disturbed pupils, Lillian L. Rashkis, p. 272-277, 279. -Reading skills to be developed for children who are deaf, Leonora Quill, p. 278.

A report describing the method by which the suggested criteria for the selection of reading materials for slow-learning children were developed. Tentative criteria are offered which recognize the common needs of children, which may be met by books and stories, and the limitations of the slow-learning child.

The therapeutic potentiality of an effective reading program for emotionally disturbed children in a special unit of the public schools is illustrated by the program employed in New York City schools to channelize misdirected energy and develop capacities for socially constructive lives.

649. Kenmore, Jeanne Rice

Enrichment of the primary reading program in the resource room. New Outlook for the Blind. Feb., 1957. 51:2:56-64.

Contains many suggestions which the regular room teacher and resource room teacher can apply to educational methods in order to provide a program to encourage the acquiring of reading skills by the blind child. Such a program should provide interesting and challenging materials, allow participation in meaningful activities, and teach the basic skills.

REHABILITATION

650. Roberts, Dean W. (Room 1130, 11 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Ill.)
Rehabilitation; a community responsibility. Hosp. Management. Apr., 1957. 83:4:50-53, 94.

Due to changes in the population, more congenital malformations, more crippling conditions from accidents and more chronic illness associated with aging have created an increase in the problems of rehabilitation. Dr. Roberts advocates a "team" approach to rehabilitation, not only for professional persons working with patients but for agencies of all types which are concerned with various aspects of service to the handicapped and chronically ill. Objectives and goals of the rehabilitation center are discussed and the community's responsibility in providing rehabilitation services defined.

REHABILITATION--MASSACHUSETTS

651. Massachusetts. Legislative Research Council (State House, Boston 33, Mass.)

Report submitted by the... relative to the rehabilitation and employment of handicapped persons, February 22, 1956. Boston, Wright & Potter Print. Co., 1956. 125 p. tabs. (House doc. no. 2790)

REHABILITATION--MASACHUSETTS (continued)

A factual report, without recommendations, covering services rendered by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the handicapped and the administrative problems related to such services; the concept of comprehensive rehabilitation and efforts made by private and governmental agencies in rehabilitation centers; and the employment problems of the handicapped, particularly those posed by the Workmen's Compensation Act. In Massachusetts two devices are designed to meet this employment problem. The legislative background of the study in Massachusetts is described briefly; federal services and grant-in-aid programs benefitting Massachusetts and services rendered by state agencies are also discussed. Data on the comparative number of blind and other handicapped persons rehabilitated by states during 1954 are included, as well as sources of new cases referred to the State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation in 1953 and 1955, with miscellaneous data on characteristics of cases rehabilitated in Massachusetts during 1953.

REHABILITATION--INSTITUTIONS--MARYLAND

652. Mahoney, Florence I. (Montebello State Hosp., Baltimore 18, Md.)

Rehabilitating chronically ill patients at state hospitals, by Florence I. Mahoney and Dortha W. Barthel. Month. Bul., Md. State Dept. of Health. Feb., 1957. 29:2:1-6.

A description of the rehabilitation program in the Chronic Disease Hospitals of Maryland, particularly at Montebello Hospital in Baltimore. Functioning for about a year and a half at the time this article was written, the program has produced maximum benefits in 167 patients. Data on diagnoses, results, and type of treatment are included. The Barthel Index of Independency is used in evaluating patients' progress after physical and occupational therapy treatments; the index is included.

REHABILITATION CENTERS--CANADA

653. Gingras, Gustave

Ei centro de rehabilitacion; (segunda edicion), by Gustave Gingras (and others); prefacio por el Dr. Howard A. Rusk. Montreal, Rehabilitation Institute of Montreal, 1956. 32 p. illus. (No. 5 de una serie educativa sobre Medicina Fisica y Rehabilitacion publicada por el Instituto de Rehabilitacion de Montreal)

Spanish translation of: The rehabilitation centre, by G. Gingras. Montreal, Rehabilitation Soc. for Cripples, 1953.

Available in the U.S. from International Society for the Welfare of Crippled, 701 First Ave., New York 17, N. Y., at \$1.00 a copy.

REHABILITATION CENTERS--ILLINOIS

654. Pompian, Lillian

A step ahead in rehabilitation. Today's Health. Apr., 1957.

35:4:24-25, 42-44.

REHABILITATION CENTERS--ILLINOIS (continued)

Comprehensive services of the Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago, a non-profit organization founded in 1954, are described. Illustrations of the more than 300 cases successfully rehabilitated are included.

REHABILITATION CENTERS--PERSONNEL

See 631.

SCHOOL HYGIENE

655. American Medical Association (Bur. of Health Information, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10, Ill.)

Physicians and schools; report of the Fifth National Conference on Physicians and Schools, October 12, 13, 14, 1955...including "School health; views and reviews," a symposium; ed. by Donald A. Dukelow and Fred V. Hein. Chicago, The Assn., c1956. 112 p.

Part I of the report contains ten group reports covering: Use of health records. -Emotional aspects of athletics for children and youth. -The personal physician and school health. -Health protection for disaster situations at school. -Preparation of school personnel in health. -Health counseling in the secondary schools. -Health aspects of comics, movies and television. -School's role in handling personality and behavior problems. -The child's activity load and health. -Home-school cooperation.

Papers from the Symposium are: The team approach to school health, S. M. Brownell. -Working together for more effective school health programs, Leonard A. Scheele. -Long term development of school health programs, George F. Lull-Attitudes and relationships of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Mrs. Rollin Brown.

SCHOOL HYGIENE--GREAT BRITAIN

See 660.

SHELTERED WORKSHOPS

656. Becht, Helen (Natl. Tuberculosis Assn., 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.)

The sheltered workshop. Bul., Natl. Tuberculosis Assn., Apr., 1957. 43:4:59-60.

Defines briefly the purposes, services, and types of disabled persons served by the sheltered workshop. With these in mind, some tuberculosis associations in the United States have decided to utilize this means for serving tuberculous patients. An example of what can be accomplished is provided by Associated Craftsmen, operated by the Bergen County Tuberculosis and Health Assn. in New Jersey. Through the cooperation of the Association, the local cerebral palsy organization, and a foundation interested in the handicapped, plus the sponsorship of the state vocational rehabilitation agency, the workshop, after three years' operation, is solvent.

SHELTERED WORKSHOPS (continued)

A similar workshop is conducted by the Department of Public Welfare in Chicago in connection with its general assistance program. Known as the Industrial Training Center, it is just one section of a large Rehabilitation Division. Pointers on developing a community sheltered workshop are given.

See also 673; 689.

SHOES

657. Napier, J. R.

The foot and the shoe. Physiotherapy. Mar., 1957. 43:3:65-74. Congress Lecture.

A clinical evaluation of the method for determining normal and abnormal wear of shoes and its usefulness as an adjunct in diagnosing abnormal gait. Functional anatomy of the foot is discussed, as are the distribution of normal and abnormal wear and how various disabilities affect shoe wear. Extensively illustrated.

SOCIAL SERVICE--ADMINISTRATION

See 679.

SOCIAL SERVICE--CASEWORK

658. Kozier, Ada (Soc. Serv. Dept., Mt. Sinai Hosp., 1 E. 100th St., New York 29, N. Y.)

Casework with parents of children born with severe brain defects. Soc. Casework. Apr., 1957. 38:4:183-189.

Cases discussed here are from the experience of caseworkers in the Pediatric Neurology Clinic, the Pediatric Wards, and the Obstetric Nursery of Mount Sinai Hospital. In the case of infants born with severe brain defects, the initial shock to the parents requires the immediate services of the social worker so that parents may have help in clarifying their feelings in order to plan not only for themselves but for the child as well. Tells how the caseworker can aid parents in accepting the medical diagnosis and in planning for institutional care of the child.

See also 646.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

659. Fenton, Joseph (Bureau for Handicapped Children, State Dept. of Education, Albany 1, N. Y.)

Handicapped girl attends regular junior high school classes.

Bul. to the Schools, Univ. of the State of N. Y. Feb., 1957. 43:6:224-227. Reprint.

A case history of a 13-year-old girl with muscular dystrophy is used to illustrate how this child's educational needs are being met through attendance at a regular junior high school in Newburgh, N. Y. After attending a special class for six years in the elementary school, she has attained a degree of adjustment and growth

SPECIAL EDUCATION (continued)

enabling her to be placed in a normal school environment. Certain adjustments, help from faculty and pupils alike, and her parents' attitude toward her handicap have aided her acceptance in the school.

See also 686.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--GREAT BRITAIN

660. Great Britain. Ministry of Education

The health of the school child; report of the Chief Medical Officer of the... for the years 1954 and 1955. London, H. M. Stationery Off., 1956. 18 p. tabs.

A comprehensive report on all aspects of health in school children in England and Wales; statistics, discussions, and recommendations are given on medical inspection; treatment and personnel employed; types of defects found; remedial treatment; incidence of defects; and school medical services provided. Chapter II reviews briefly provisions made for handicapped children in the two-year period; Chapter 12 discusses causes of physical handicaps and educational provisions for the physically handicapped. The status of hospital schools in England and Wales is covered in Chapter 15.

Available from British Information Service, 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y., at 6s (approximately \$1.08) a copy.

661. Mother and Child. Feb., 1957. 27:11.

Title of issue: The handicapped schoolchild.

Contents: Commentary: Handicapped children; ascertainment. - The early diagnosis of the handicapped child, J. A. Davis. - Education of the deaf child, C. Procter. - The blind and the partially sighted child, R. Peppitt. - The physically handicapped child at boarding school, W. R. J. Taylor. - An epileptic child in a colony, D. G. Kennedy. - The management of spastic children, C. D. S. Agassiz. - Handicapped young workers, M. O. Davies.

Published by the National Baby Welfare Council, 31 Gloucester Place, London W.1, England, at 2s (approx. 36¢) a copy.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--BIBLIOGRAPHY

662. Kvaraceus, William C. (Boston University, Boston 15, Mass.)

Selected references from the literature on exceptional children, by William C. Kvaraceus and Jane E. Dolphin. Elementary School J. Apr., 1957. 57:7:391-401.

A bibliography of references from the literature on exceptional children for 1956. It follows the usual form, entries being classified under: general references; blind and partially seeing; crippled; deaf and hard-of-hearing; special health problems; speech disorders; subnormal, backward and dull-normal; behavior and problem cases and dependent children; juvenile delinquency; and superior and gifted children. Brief annotations are included. An additional aid for educational workers is the film list, compiled by Kenneth D. Norberg, which concludes the bibliography. 150 references in all.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--PERSONNEL

663. Goldberg, I. Ignacy (99 University Pl., New York 3, N. Y.)

Profiles of special education personnel; an analysis of professional experiences of graduate degree holders from the Department of Special Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1936-1952. Exceptional Children. Mar., 1957. 23: 6:238-240, 265-266.

This article, adapted from Dr. Goldgerg's doctoral dissertation "Guide for Further Development of Special Education Programs at Teachers College, Columbia University," gives an analysis of the "average" degree holders in various areas of special education at Teachers College. The professional status of Teachers College alumni and their suggestions on the future development of the Department of Special Education at the school are analyzed. Ideas for broadening the curriculum, submitted by alumni, should receive attention from college and university staffs and local and state administrators of special education programs in the revision and adoption of training programs.

SPEECH CORRECTION

664. Bruns, Jean Moore

An experimental study of auditory discrimination ability of children with articulation defects. Exceptional Children. Mar., 1957. 23:6:264-265.

Summary of Master's thesis, Vanderbilt University.

A very brief summary of a study undertaken to test the hypothesis that poor auditory discrimination ability and functional articulation disorders are related. Findings of the controlled testing indicated that children with articulation defects scored significantly lower on both the tests employed than did children with normal speech. One of the tests, which had not previously been used in experiments of this nature, is not recommended as a practical clinical testing device.

The original thesis is on file in the Vanderbilt University Library, Nashville, Tennessee.

665. Long, Charles F.

Will your child learn to talk correctly? A manual (in two parts) with: Guidance points for speech development. Albuquerque, N.M., New Mexico Publ. Co., c1957. 105 p. illus. (Rev. edition)

A manual for use by the speech therapist and in parent counseling for the promotion of better understanding of articulatory speech problems. Positive and negative factors in speech development, suggestions for a suitable speech program for the individual child, aids in the prevention of articulatory problems, and suggestions for use of the manual as a workbook during speech therapy are given. In addition, terms used in speech therapy are defined for parents, a bibliography for further reading is given, and a questionnaire included for use by the therapist in evaluating parents' attitudes and understanding of the child's problem.

Available from New Mexico Publishing Co., 2212 Central Ave., S. E., Albuquerque, N. M., at \$2.50 a copy.

SPEECH CORRECTION--BIBLIOGRAPHY

666. Knower, Franklin H. (137 W. Weicheimer Rd., Columbus, O.)

Graduate theses in speech and hearing disorders, 1955. J. Speech and Hear. Disorders. Mar., 1957. 22:1:104-112.

A listing of 167 graduate theses reported in 1955 in the field of speech and hearing. Entries are by school. Information on each includes author, title, and type of degree for which each was submitted.

SPORTS

667. Critchley, MacDonald (King's College Hosp., London, Eng.)

Medical aspects of boxing, particularly from a neurological standpoint. Brit. Med. J. Feb. 16, 1957. 5015:357-362.

In same issue: Further observations on the medical aspects of amateur boxing, J. L. Blonstein and Edwin Clarke, p. 362-364. -A fatal injury at boxing; (Traumatic decerebrate rigidity), Milroy Paul, p. 364-366. -Boxing injuries; (an editorial), p. 392-393.

A discussion of some of the principle ill effects ascribed to boxing, with particular reference to neuropsychiatric deteriorations which may result late in the career of a prize-fighter. Statistics are included on boxing fatalities; case histories illustrate some characteristics of traumatic progressive encephalopathy in boxers. The article by Blonstein and Clarke reviews boxing injuries--especially those to the head--encountered in the London Amateur Boxing Association contests from October, 1955 through April, 1956. In the article by Paul, a case history of a 20-year-old boxer who was knocked out by a blow on the chin and died in consequence is presented. Between the knock-out and the intracranial operation the patient was in decerebrate rigidity.

The editorial on p. 392 discussed various types of disability which may be incurred in boxing, particularly those resulting in intracranial structures being damaged or damage to the eye. It is urged that every reasonable step be taken to minimize risks of permanent disability.

668. McDougall, A.

Some athletic injuries and their treatment. Physiotherapy. Feb., 1957. 43:2:38-42.

Congress Lecture.

A discussion of the nature of types of injury sustained in athletics, how they are treated, and the role of physical therapy in treatment. Conditions discussed are pulled muscles, myositis ossificans, injuries to the knee joint, tears of semilunar cartilages, sprains of the ankle, and "footballer's ankle."

STUTTERING

669. Bloodstein, Oliver (Community Speech and Hearing Center, Brooklyn Coll., Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Obsessive-compulsive reactions in stutterers, by Oliver Bloodstein and Lois R. Schreiber. J. Speech and Hear. Disorders. Mar., 1957. 22:1:33-39.

A report of a study concerned with objective signs of obsessive-compulsive character structure in stories told by stutterers in response to three pictures of the Thematic Apperception Test; the primary purpose was to check a current psychoanalytic hypothesis about stuttering. Findings appeared not to differentiate stutterers from non-stutterers through obsessive-compulsive tendencies. Procedures and results of the study are discussed.

670. Cherry, Colin (Imperial College, London, S. W. 7, England)

Experiments upon the total inhibition of stammering by external control, and some clinical results, by Colin Cherry and Bruce McA. Sayers. J. Psychosomatic Research. 1956. 1:233-246. Reprint.

Clinical notes in appendix by Pauline M. Marland.

Describes a technique which the authors have termed "speech shadowing," a means for compelling at least a partial transference of a speaker's auditory perceptions away from his own voice to that of another speaker. It is an imitative motor action. Numerous tests have been carried out with a variety of adult stammerers as subjects who have shown an ability, under these testing conditions, to speak coherently, with little or no difference from normal-speaking persons. Different external acoustic stimuli were used, resulting generally in almost total inhibition of stammering behavior. Clinical notes on 10 case histories are presented, illustrating results of experiments with stammerers ranging from 4 years to 59 years.

671. McCroskey, Robert L., Jr. (Speech and Hearing Clinic, Mississippi Southern Coll., Hattiesburg, Miss.)

Effect of speech on metabolism; a comparison between stutterers and non-stutterers. J. Speech and Hear. Disorders. Mar., 1957. 22:1:46-52.

A report of an experiment undertaken to study the energy cost of the act of speech and to investigate the possibility of a differential effect on the metabolism of normal and stuttered speech. Findings revealed no significant differences between the basal metabolic rate of the two groups, although a significant increase in metabolism over the basal rate was associated with the speech act in both groups. Stutterers in the early stages of therapy exhibited a larger rise in metabolism during speech than those who had completed a therapy program.

STUTTERING (continued)

672. Trotter, William D. (Speech Clinic, St. Louis Univ., St. Louis, Mo.)

Stutterers' and non-stutterers' reactions to speech situations, by William D. Trotter and Margaret F. Bergmann. J. Speech and Hear. Disorders. Mar., 1957. 22:1:40-45. Reprint.

The Speech Situation Rating Sheet for Stutterers, developed by Dr. Wendell Johnson in 1943, though used to evaluate the seriousness of a stutterer's problem, had not been administered to non-stutterers to obtain data for comparison. This study reports an experiment with use of the Sheet to score 100 non-stutterers' performance. Mean scores for non-stutterers on the Avoidance and Reaction scales were significantly lower than those of the stutterers. Both groups tend to agree in a relative way in their reactions to different kinds of speaking situations. A notable exception to this relative agreement about situations involved the use of the telephone.

See also 688.

TUBERCULOSIS--EMPLOYMENT

See 656.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

673. Ayres, A. Jean (1321 E. 19th St., Apt. E, Santa Monica, Calif.)

A study of the manual dexterity and workshop wages of thirty-nine cerebral palsied trainees. Am. J. Phys. Med. Feb., 1957. 36:1:6-10.

A report of a study conducted by United Cerebral Palsy Association of Los Angeles County to determine the actual remunerative capacity of cerebral palsied adults, with the further objective of improving vocational training and placement methods. Subjects were those trainees tested with the General Aptitude Test Battery apparatus tests in the Occupational Therapy Department of the Center maintained by the Association. They also worked in the vocational training shop within the time of the study. Data are presented on age of trainee, average wage per hour, and scores on the tests for manual dexterity. The conclusions drawn were that many individuals with poor manual dexterity are capable of earning approximately 60¢ per hour in industrial production and, further, that poor dexterity was not the only factor limiting vocational potential of the cerebral palsied. Further study and evaluation is urged for this problem. The author has written previously on the work of this center in: Am. J. Occupational Ther., Nov.-Dec., 1955, (annotated in Rehabilitation Literature, Feb., 1956. #255).

See also 689.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE--POLAND

674. Poland. Ministerstwo Pracy i Opieki Społecznej. Zarząd Produktiwizacji Inwalidów.

Wytyczne w sprawie zatrudniania.... Warsaw (The Ministry) 1956. 7 pts.

English translation of titles and author: (Poland. Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare). Guiding principles; how to employ... Pt. I. Disabled in wool industry. -Part II. Disabled in agriculture. -Part III. Disabled in trade and gastronomy. -Pt. IV. Disabled at home. -Pt. V. Disabled in common professions. -Pt. VI. The blind. -Pt. VII. Blind with upper limb injuries.

A series of instructors' manuals for use in training the disabled in various jobs, published by the Section of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Polish Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.

Available from Ministerstwo Pracy i Opieki Społecznej, Warsaw 61, Poland.

VOLUNTEER WORKERS

675. Mulaney, Gertrude (Milwaukee Health Dept., Milwaukee, Wis.)

Voluntary service in an official agency. Nursing Outlook. Mar., 1957. 5:3:141:144.

A new approach for the recruitment of volunteers who cooperate in the work of the Milwaukee Health Department has been highly successful in orienting and holding volunteers who are enthusiastic about their work. Public health nurses in the department are more interested in the volunteer program since it is now their responsibility to select and train their own groups for service in the school nursing district or health center. Junior volunteers, recruited from the high schools, have proved as valuable as adults.

WALKING

See 657.

WHEEL CHAIRS

676. Mohr, Orpha

Locomotion. Hosp. Management. Apr., 1957. 83:4:126, 128, 130, 146.

An article giving detailed information on commercially available power-driven wheel chairs and some accessories. Advantages of the folding type chair and the specially built unit with solid seat and back are indicated. The information supplied lists manufacturer, address, type of chair, type of power unit and source, guaranteed grade climb, manner of control, and speed. Cost of accessories, construction, price, manufacturer, possible adjustments and type of chair with which accessories can be used are given in separate tables.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION--GREAT BRITAIN

677. Rehabilitation. Winter, 1956-57. 20.

Title of issue: Special compensation number.

Contents: The effects of claims for compensation on prognosis and treatment, C. J. S. O'Malley. -Machinery of legal claims following industrial injury, Robin Thompson. -Does the expectation of compensation affect the period of incapacity for work?, A. E. Sansom. -Settlements in relation to rehabilitation, Henry E. Parker. -Outside influences on the link between employer and the disabled employee, D. C. Norris. -Rehabilitation of the disabled; comprehensive survey by the Piercy Committee.

New Books Reviewed

ACCIDENTS (TRAFFIC)

678. Elliott, Harold, ed.

Medical aspects of traffic accidents; proceedings of the Montreal Conference...held May 4 and 5, 1955 under the auspices of McGill University (and others). Montreal, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, c1955. 519 p. illus., figs., tabs.

The Proceedings cover general statistical information on traffic accidents, the preschool child and motor accidents, traffic accidents in industry, auto crash injury research, and the preventive aspects. Chapters 7 and 11 will be of special interest since they deal with the effect of neurological disorders on driving and the use of screening clinics to detect physical ailments which might affect ability to operate a vehicle safely. Selected abstracts on medical aspects of traffic accidents of various types are included.

Available to university medical libraries from Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Sun Life Bldg., Montreal, Canada.

ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT

679. Oleck, Howard L.

Non-profit corporations and associations; organization, management, and dissolution. Englewood Cliffs, N. J., Prentice-Hall, 1956. 460 p. \$10.00

Written by a successful counsel for both local and national non-profit organizations, it provides for the layman and lawyer practical and logical information on the American system of procedures, rights, and liabilities of non-profit organizations and their members. Based on largely existing statutory systems of New York, Wisconsin, Louisiana, and California--states possessing fairly comprehensive legislation on the subject, --it explains why the legal and administrative advantages of corporate form should be applied to both truly charitable and not-for-profit organizations. The author analyzes stages in the life of an organization, from birth of the idea through the organization as an entity and its internal and external functionings. Tested solutions to the legal

ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT (continued)

problems that arise in a variety of organizations are presented. Information and forms for incorporating, for keeping minutes and other records, for drawing up by-laws, for conducting meetings and conventions, the duties of directors, their powers and liabilities, and numerous other administrative questions are included.

AUDIOMETRIC TESTS--GREAT BRITAIN

680. Scottish Council for Research in Education

Hearing defects of school children. London, Univ. of London Pr., 1956. 114 p. tabs., figs.

A report of an audiometric and educational survey, undertaken by the Scottish Council for Research in Education, to determine the educational attainments and other factors involved in ascertainment of children with hearing deficiency. One section of the book deals with technical aspects of audiometry--the principles involved in measuring hearing loss, terms used, and techniques of measurement available. Previous studies of the use of audiometry in Scottish schools are reviewed briefly; the plan of research and results of the present study are discussed. A summary and recommendations of the Council's findings stress the desirability of giving a routine test to all pupils by standardized instruments and procedures. Much information is included on the comparison of various testing instruments and procedures, the effect of hearing defects on behavior, the classification of defects, and organizational details of a testing program.

Available from University of London Press, Warwick Square, London E.C. 4, England, at 10s 6d (approximately \$1.89) a copy.

CAMPING--DIRECTORIES

681. American Camping Association (Bradford Woods, Martinsville, Ind.)

Directory of camps affiliated with the... 1957. Martinsville, Ind., The Assn., 1957. 249 p. 50¢.

Camps are listed alphabetically by state; under each state the listing is further broken down into three divisions--those camps which meet the American Camping Association standards, day camps (for which standards have been adopted but no visitation program, as yet, has been organized), and those camps pending visitation to establish their eligibility for membership in the Association. In addition to a general index, additional ones indicate camps specializing in certain program areas. Camps for, or accepting, handicapped children, however, are not identified in the index.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS

682. Chase, Francine

A visit to the hospital; pictures by James Bama; prepared under the supervision of Lester L. Coleman, with an introduction by Flanders Dunbar. New York, Grosset & Dunlap, 1957. 68 p. illus.

A picture story book for parents to read to children in order to acquaint them with hospitals and techniques used in surgery. The foreword gives advice to parents on preparing the child for the experience of hospitalization. Illustrations are large and appealing and the text is simple enough for the small child to understand.

CHRONIC DISEASE--MINNESOTA

683. Minnesota. Department of Health. Division of Local Health Administration.

The aging and the chronically ill in Minnesota, 1900-1954; Pt. I, A review; Pt. II, Appendix. Minneapolis, The Division, 1956. 2 pts. Spiral binding. Paperbound.

A detailed study of the estimated magnitude of the chronic disease problem in Minnesota. Data on morbidity are reported facts; those on disabling or non-disabling diseases, and time lost, were estimated from national rates adjusted to Minnesota's population and thus have an unknown degree of reliability. They are the best currently available. The study consists mainly of tabulated data with explanatory text and covers population and age characteristics, mortality trends from all causes, mortality and morbidity trends in chronic disease, as well as prevalence and incidence in morbidity. The appendix consists entirely of statistics. The report provides information useful in planning public health programs in education, hygiene, prevention and amelioration of chronic disease, care-coordination and planning, and rehabilitation.

Available from Minnesota Dept. of Health, Division of Local Health Administration, University Campus, Minneapolis 14, Minn.

DISEASE--STATISTICS

684. Research Council for Economic Security (111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.)

Prolonged illness absenteeism; summary report; study of prolonged absences due to nonoccupational disabilities among employed persons in private nonagricultural industries in the United States, 1953-1956. Chicago, The Council, c1957. 237 p. figs., tabs., forms. (Publ. no. 111)

This study was undertaken as an inherent part of the complex pattern of factors that constitutes and creates the problem of individual insecurity; the Research Council for Economic Security was established in 1945 to contribute, through research and education, to a better understanding of the growth of insecurity

DISEASE--STATISTICS (continued)

for the individual and means for overcoming it. The possibility of disability generates probably the greatest amount of fear; data presented here give an indication of the rate of prolonged absences, the causes (i. e., type of disability, age and sex factors), medical services needed, coverage provided by medical care programs, and compensation for loss of earnings due to illness.

The appendix contains sample forms and schedules used in collecting data, statistics on group benefit plans, absence rates from six other selected studies, and a breakdown by specific diseases of absences reported.

HOBBIES--BIBLIOGRAPHY

685. Smith, F. Seymour

Know-how books; an annotated bibliography of do it yourself books for the handyman. . . . New York, R. R. Bowker, c1957. 306 p.

A British guide to over 3,000 how-to-do-it books classified under the Dewey Decimal system. Price and publisher of each is given as well as very brief annotations. Over 1,000 subjects are covered in a separate index to guide readers to the section in which the book is listed. The scope of the bibliography covers, in addition to the do-it-yourself books, handbooks offering authoritative introductions to science, art, history, and literature. Many of the subjects are in terms more familiar to the British but suggestions for hobbies and games offer a wide choice.

Available from R. R. Bowker Co., 62 W. 45th St., New York 36, N. Y., at \$4.00 a copy.

MENTAL HYGIENE

686. Jenks, William F., ed.

Mental health and special education; the proceedings of the workshop on Mental Health and Special Education, conducted at The Catholic University of America, June 15 to June 26, 1956. Washington, D. C., Catholic Univ. of America Pr., 1957. 235 p. Paperbound.

Contains papers and summaries of seminar proceedings of the Workshop.

Contents: The implications of the growth of the needs for special education programs in the United States, Elizabeth M. Kelly. -The concept of unity in relation to the child with cerebral palsy, William P. Argy. -The teacher and mental health, John R. Cavanagh. -The speech defective child, Alfred J. Sokolnicki. -Recent medical advances in mental retardation, Richard M. Auld. -Preventive measures needed in the field of mental health and education, Joseph J. Reidy. -The vital role that health plays in our elementary and secondary schools, Rev. William F. Jenks. -What the school and community can do to prevent and control juvenile delinquency, William C. Kvaraceus. -What parents can do to prevent mental health problems in their children.

MENTAL HYGIENE (continued)

Seminar proceedings covered the topics of mental health, education of cerebral palsied children, remedial reading, mental health and the family, the mentally retarded, mental health and the school, and speech correction.

Available from Catholic University of America Press, 620 Michigan Ave., N.E., Washington 17, D.C., at \$3.50 a copy.

POLIOMYELITIS--BIOGRAPHY

687. Marshall, Alan

I can jump puddles. Cleveland, World Publ. Co., c1956. 243 p. illus.

While still a young child, the author suffered an attack of poliomyelitis which left him badly crippled. This is the story of his boyhood and his refusal to believe that he was different from other boys; he learned to swim, ride, climb, and hunt, in short, to participate in all the rugged outdoor life of the bush country of Australia a half century ago. The pioneering spirit of that era emphasized self-reliance, fortitude, physical prowess, and tenacity, all of which young Alan exhibited to a great degree in overcoming his handicap. Interestingly written and illustrated, this personal account will appeal not only to adults but to the adolescent reader.

Published by World Publishing Co., 2231 W. 110th St., Cleveland, Ohio, at \$3.50 a copy.

STUTTERING

688. Bluemel, C. S. (4501 S. Franklin St., Englewood, Colo.)

The riddle of stuttering. Danville, Ill., Interstate Publ. Co., c1957. 142 p. figs. Paperbound.

The author attacks the riddle of stuttering from the point of view of a psychiatrist; his approach is different from that of the academic speech therapist and his conclusions and therapy, as well, are quite different. The end-results of all workers in the field of speech are, however, identical--to aid the stutterer in acquiring fluency. In his clinical concept, he differentiates between stuttering and stammering, defining the first as non-organized speech and the latter as disorganized speech. Discussed are the organization and disorganization of speech, physiologic and psychologic factors influencing speech production, the effort phase of stammering and conditioning factors in secondary stammering, the obsessive-phobic phase, the role of personality, and the concept of psychoneuroses. Principles of therapy offered by the author stress group therapy, training in the sensory area--ear training at the kindergarten level, presenting a good pattern of verbal thinking, and as therapy advances, establishing the habit of fluent thinking. A chapter is included on ways the stutterer may help himself and methods which the family can use in the home to further therapy. Neuromuscular relaxation can aid smooth flow of speech. The adult with speech difficulties will find helpful suggestions in this particular approach to the problem.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

689. Highland View Cuyahoga County Hospital, Cleveland. Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (Harvard Road, Cleveland 22, O.)

An investigation into the vocational potentials of hospitalized patients with chronic disabilities; second semi-annual report, Special Project grant 21-56; Chief investigator, Mieczyslaw Peszczyński. Cleveland, The Dept., 1957. 87 p. (Sheltered workshop research project) Mimeo.

The second semi-annual report of the project concerned with vocational rehabilitation of patients in a long-term care institution. The problems of patients who may become partially productive workers under sheltered workshop conditions and sheltered living, or who need assistance in the transition from active treatment in the hospital to community living, are under investigation. This report consists of individual papers submitted by members of the research team.

Contents: ... Second semi-annual progress report, Mieczyslaw Peszczyński. - ... Second semi-annual administration report, Satoru Izutsu. - Adaptation of light sub-contract work for clients in a sheltered workshop, Earl H. Berry. - The preplacement area; woodworking shop, William A. Quinn. - Description of a client in a homebound industry, Elizabeth Fay. - A rating scale study of job performance of sheltered workshop patients, Eugene B. Nadler. - Vocational exploration; methodological problems and a suggested approach, Mary Hannah Combs, Eugene B. Nadler, and Charles W. Thomas. - Prediction of sheltered workshop performance of the severely handicapped, Eugene B. Nadler. - Initial validation of the Thomasat, a test evaluating the physical functions of the upper extremities, Charles W. Thomas and Satoru Izutsu. - Behavior and attitudes of workers in a sheltered shop prior to and following introduction of sub-contracts, Herbert S. Rabinowitz. - Experiences of commercial and non-profit placement services with severely disabled job-seekers; a preliminary survey, Herbert S. Rabinowitz.

The first semi-annual report of this project was listed and annotated in Rehabilitation Literature, Jan., 1957, #152.



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